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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

ZB 708
No. 1935

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NORTHERN RHODESIA
1938

(For Report for 1936 see No. 1811 (Price 2s. od.) and for
Report for 1937 see No. 1868 (Price 1s. od.).)

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South-West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern

tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the Territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 ft. in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown Territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, 12 officers and 50 men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early nineteenth century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Lunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the Natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present Native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that

date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into 73 different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some 30 different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every Native in the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kololo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Kololo kingdom was short, lasting between 20 and 30 years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom, by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale, and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs

and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Since that date rich copper deposits have been discovered in the north-west of the territory and have been developed into an extensive industrial area embodying four large townships with a population including several thousand Europeans.

Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying

heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the maximum temperature is about 97° F. at Zambesi valley stations and about 85° F. at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90° F. with a mean minimum of 64° F., while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 79° F. and 46° F.

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1938:—

	<i>Highest mean Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Lowest mean Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Absolute Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Absolute Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
Livingstone, 3,051 ft.	95·8	Oct.	45·2	July	104·0	Oct.	37·0	June
Broken Hill, 3,920 ft.	89·0	Oct.	48·5	June	96·0	Oct.	41·0	July
Isoka, 4,210 ft.	87·8	Oct.	55·9	June	92·0	Oct.	53·0	June
Balovale, 3,400 ft.	90·4	Sept.	45·0	July	98·0	Oct.	34·0	July
Highest temperature				...	...	Kanchindu, 115° F.		
Lowest temperature				...	...	Sesheke, 27° F.		

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 5·05 ins. on the 28th February, 1938, at Liumbi Hill, Barotseland.

The rainy season usually begins in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the Territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole Territory, reaching a maximum in December. The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to a break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone. In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the Territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. By April the rains have moved north and in May they have practically ceased.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven as a result of the very considerable increase in the European population. During the year 1938 the numbers of official and unofficial members were equalised by an amending Order in Council which made provision for a nominated unofficial member to represent native interests and a reduction by one of the number of official members.

The seat of government was transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka in 1935, the official inauguration of the new capital being arranged to coincide with the ceremonial celebration of His late Majesty's birthday on the 3rd June.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933, and as from 1st January, 1935, the number of provinces was reduced to five. During 1937 the number was increased to six. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1936 a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed, which modified the previous Ordinance, providing for the recognition of Native Authorities by the Governor, instead of their appointment, as previously. Emphasis is laid on the development of tribal institutions on traditional lines. The Ordinance gives powers to Native Authorities to issue Orders and to make Rules to enable them to govern and maintain order in tribal areas. Provision is also made for the setting up of Native Treasuries, and powers are given to Native Authorities to impose rates, dues and fees, subject to the Governor's approval. The passing of

the Ordinance marks a definite advance in the development of tribal self-government. Native Treasuries came into operation during 1937 and have shown progress.

A similar Ordinance was passed for Barotseland during 1936, with the concurrence of the Barotse Native Government. It follows closely the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, but gives the Paramount Chief wider powers than are given to Native Authorities elsewhere. A Native Treasury had already been established in Barotseland, and its institution continues to show improvement in the control of moneys by the Barotse Native Government.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the Territory took place on the 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title of Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on the 3rd May, 1921, and the third on the 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures, while all those for African population are taken from the annual Native Affairs Reports):—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion of Africans to one European.</i>
1911 ...	1,497	—	821,063	—	548·47
1921 ...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931 ...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the Territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of the same year was the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The European population is now in the region of 13,000.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-Native coloured persons in the Territory at the 1931 census were 176 and 425 respectively. The Asiatic population as at 31st December, 1938, was approximately 537 as compared with 421 in 1937 and 360 in 1936. Nearly all the Asiatics are British Indians.

The African population in 1934 was estimated to be 1,366,425, a decrease of 4,788 or .34 per cent. on the previous year, and its average density through the Territory was 4.7 to the square mile. No count of the Native population has since been made, but so far as is known there has been little change.

Immigration.

A total number of 17,042 persons entered Northern Rhodesia during 1938; this number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors and tourists, and a small percentage of persons in transit.

Immigrants numbered 2,785 of whom 2,529 were British subjects and 256 aliens, the percentage of aliens being 9.19 per cent. of the year's total.

The following comparative table of immigrants shows the progress of the Territory:—

1928	...	...	1,066	1935	...	...	1,352
1930	...	...	3,651	1936	...	...	1,212
1932	...	...	615	1937	...	...	2,737
1934	...	...	1,726	1938	...	...	2,785

Twenty-eight persons were removed from the Territory under the Immigration Ordinance. Four of these were illiterate; four had previous convictions; two were on economic grounds; and the rest because of insufficient means to comply with the Immigration Laws.

Accurate statistics of emigration are not available, but the numbers leaving the Territory are estimated to be only slightly less than those entering.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and Native population in the past year were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows:—

European Hospitals.

Lusaka.
Livingstone.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.

Native Hospitals.

Lusaka.
Livingstone.
Choma.
Mazabuka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Rosebery.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.
Balovale.
Abercorn.

In addition to these hospitals, Government maintained 36 dispensaries in rural districts in charge of Native orderlies. The rural dispensaries are visited from time to time by the medical officer of the district. Owing to the vastness of the Territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. Steps have already been taken to increase the number of rural dispensaries and Native medical orderlies are being trained at the Medical Training School, Lusaka, for this purpose.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the missions, which control many hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of doctors, trained nurses and missionaries with some medical training. These services to the Natives are subsidized by Government to the extent of £3,465 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff in addition to well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. The mine hospitals also treat destitute Europeans and unemployed Natives in the copper belt at Government expense in cases of urgency, but other cases are, when possible, transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintains either full-time or part-time medical officers at Lusaka, Livingstone, Choma, Broken Hill and Ndola, who give medical treatment to railway employees as required.

School Inspections.—Medical and dental inspections of all European schools are carried out by Government medical officers and dental surgeons subsidized by Government, and parents are advised as regards the health of their children. The response of European parents in seeking dental treatment is disappointing, although the impecunious receive free treatment.

Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging. A new clinic at Broken Hill was started during the year. This work is developing and increasing among both European and Natives. At Broken Hill, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya full-time nursing sisters of the Government Service are engaged in welfare work. At Lusaka a second nurse is paid by the Town Management Board. At Livingstone a voluntary society interested in this aspect of medical work employs a nurse, and derives funds from annual grants-in-aid contributed by the Beit Trustees, the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Government.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

The new houses at Lusaka are brick built and are mostly of two-storey villa type without verandahs, but a new type of one storey bungalow is now being erected with a mosquito-proofed

verandah. There are also six blocks of flats, each flat containing two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Each block contains eight flats. The newest houses and flats are mosquito-proofed. Old and new Government houses at Lusaka have all been given water carried, indoor sanitation.

Outside Lusaka, most Government quarters are brick buildings of bungalow type with wide verandahs, and many are provided with mosquito gauze. Domestic sanitation consists of earth closets.

European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the Territory are similar to the older type of Government houses.

Native Housing.

In areas where most Europeans live the natives are housed in locations. The houses themselves, in most places, and their surroundings leave much to be desired, but efforts are being made to get away from the old compound atmosphere and to provide quarters best described as an improved African village. The Governor's Village and the personal servants' compound at the new Capital are examples of this, and these have water-borne sanitary arrangements.

The housing of natives in the mining areas is very good on the whole, and compares very favourably with most town compounds in the railway line townships.

There are many evidences that natives themselves appreciate good and sanitary housing and improvement as to space, lighting and ventilation may be seen in native villages.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the Territory, approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., has been alienated to Europeans.

The quantities of the major agricultural commodities produced by Europeans in the last two years are given in the following table:—

			<i>Maize.</i> <i>Bags of</i> <i>200 lb.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i> <i>Lb. of</i> <i>cured leaf.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i> <i>Bags of</i> <i>200 lb.</i>	<i>Mixed</i> <i>Vegetables.</i> <i>Tons.</i>
1937	...	...	294,500	1,260,000	5,500	1,125
1938	...	...	206,024	2,066,000	5,021	847

For the fifth successive season the annual rainfall in the railway belt has been low and "permanent" water supplies have been seriously reduced in consequence. The effective rains ended

early in 1938 except in the Mazabuka district which alone produced a satisfactory maize crop. The average European maize yield fell from 6·6 bags per acre (1937) to 4·9 bags. 156,000 bags of European maize were sold, the remainder being retained for farm consumption. The Native maize crop was also a poor one and only 126,000 bags were delivered to the Maize Control Board, a decline of 74,000 bags on the deliveries of the previous year. For the first time for some years internal consumption was as great as production.

Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a winter crop under irrigation. Lusaka is the main producing centre. For the third successive season the crop was a poor one and, owing to water shortage, the acreage planted was well below normal. 5,021 bags were produced from 1,822 acres, a mean yield of 2·8 bags per acre. Some damage was caused by aphids.

Tobacco, mainly of the flue-cured Virginia type, is grown in the Fort Jameson district and, to a lesser extent, on the railway line. After an unpromising start the season improved greatly and record crops of high quality leaf were obtained. The average yield was 511 lb. of cured leaf per acre and prices were, on the whole, satisfactory. Customs figures for the export of tobacco during 1938 are as follows:—

				<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Overseas	...	...	...	1,084,809	35,469
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	422,729	28,893
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	293,286	8,599
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	1,800,824	£72,961
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The scheme for supplying the internal market has had a stimulating effect on the Native production of groundnuts and beans. The certainty of being able to dispose of the crops has led to increased production, although this has not all gone to supply the internal market, since a shortage in Southern Rhodesia diverted a portion of the bean crop to that territory. In addition, the mines provide a considerable market for mixed Native produce, such as vegetables, relish crops, honey, kaffir corn, cassava, tobacco and even dried caterpillars. Government propaganda and instruction has had a stimulating effect on Native production of beeswax. Exports have been increased from negligible figures to 1,000 cwt. (1937) within five years. In 1938 wax production declined owing to climatic conditions and only 500 cwt. were exported.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities, but citrus thrives in most places where irrigation is possible. The equivalent of

about 10,000 cases of locally-produced citrus fruit was sold during 1938.

Coffee yields were again low and only 476 cwt. were sold in 1938.

Livestock.

Northern Rhodesia remains free from the major diseases of stock, with the exception of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, against which an eradication campaign is in progress in the Barotse Province. Foot-and-mouth disease was eradicated from the Territory early in 1936 and, fortunately, no recrudescence has occurred.

The usual incidence of redwater, gall-sickness, heart-water and other tick-borne diseases occurred, and it is unfortunate that certain stockowners still fail to realize the value of short-interval dipping in the control of these conditions. Trypanosomiasis is very prevalent in certain areas of the Territory. Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, quarter evil and other bacterial diseases occur and are controlled by prophylactic inoculation. The Territory remains free from rinderpest and East Coast fever. The incidence of parasitic worms is high, particularly in sheep.

Pigs are singularly free from disease and thrive well. Outbreaks of fowl typhoid and fowl pox occur among poultry. Prophylactic inoculation is employed by the more progressive flock-owners.

The demand for slaughter cattle increased during the year to such an extent that it was impossible to supply it from sources within the Territory. Importation from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland therefore became necessary. Importation of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa continued throughout the year.

Mining.

GENERAL.

Minerals produced during the year were valued at £10,683,715, as compared with £12,751,014 in 1937. This reduction was mainly due to the lower average price of copper, though there was also a falling off in the value of the gold, lead, tin and zinc produced. At the same time there were considerable increases in the production of cobalt and vanadium.

Copper quotas during the year were fixed at the following percentages of basic tonnages:—

1st January to 30th June—105 per cent.

1st July to 14th October—95 per cent.

15th October to 14th December—Unrestricted.

15th December to 31st December—105 per cent.

In November the Territory's production of blister copper reached the record figure of 19,902 tons, and in December, despite the re-imposition of quota restrictions during the month, the further record of 20,963 tons was achieved. The total value of copper production for each of these months exceeded £1,000,000.

PROSPECTING.

Rhokana Concession.—In the Balovale District 3,188 square miles were prospected and mapped, a number of occurrences of manganese oxides being found in one part of the District. Diamond drilling was continued at Konkola, where nine drill-holes were completed, and at Masonkola, to the east of Konkola, 13 drill-holes were completed.

Loangwa Concession.—1,684 square miles were mapped and traversed and a further 3,564 square miles covered by a network of reconnaissance traverses. To the north-west of Broken Hill trenching and pot-holing were carried out on two manganese occurrences. Prospecting operations ceased at the close of the year and the concession has since been abandoned.

MINES.

Broken Hill.—Diamond drilling to depths of 1,100 ft. was extended systematically eastwards and satisfactory bodies of zinc silicates and mixed lead and zinc sulphides intersected. The three-compartment pumping shaft known as Davis Shaft reached its final depth of 1,115 ft. in October and the excavation of the pump chambers and sumps was commenced. Provision is being made for a final pumping capacity of over 20,000,000 gallons a day. The site for a six-compartment hoisting and service shaft was selected.

The market price of zinc was unattractive and production was curtailed, but the mine was fortunate in being able to effect a considerable increase in the production of vanadium.

Bwana Mkubwa.—The only work in progress, apart from the dismantling of the old plant, was the quarrying of silica rock for the Nkana smelter.

Cassiterides.—A small quantity of tin concentrates was produced during the first half of the year. Production then ceased, but, under an option to purchase, a London company undertook the examination of the area. By the end of the year pitting and Banka drilling were in progress.

Chakwenga.—At this gold prospect underground development on the 230 ft. and 300 ft. levels was continued throughout the year and totalled 1,776 ft. of driving and cross-cutting.

Dunrobin.—Luiro Gold Areas, Limited, concentrated operations on the Dunrobin Mine. The mine was dewatered, the main inclined shaft deepened and the driving of a fourth level east and west started. The old workings on the third level were cleaned out and connection made to the vertical shaft. A cyanide plant was erected and the treatment of accumulated mill tailings started in October.

Kansanshi.—All work at this mine was suspended in April.

Kantupa.—A small quantity of gold was recovered by hand dollying and amalgamation. Work was suspended in August until after the rains.

Mufulira.—Satisfactory progress in the development of stoping areas was made during the year. The sand filling of worked-out stopes and caved areas was continued and extended.

The transmission line from Roan Antelope was completed in April and the erection of additional boilers was commenced. A 15,000 cubic feet per minute turbo-compressor was installed as were also mechanical flotation machines having a total daily capacity of 1,600 short tons. At the smelter a second converter aisle crane and a holding furnace were completed and the erection of a second reverberatory furnace, with waste-heat boiler, and of a third converter begun. The completion of these will bring the capacity of the smelter up to 12,000 tons a month.

Nchanga.—The new vertical shaft was sunk to a depth of 970 ft. and the two inclined shafts completed to the 470 ft. level. The excavations for pump chambers, sumps, etc., were completed and eight pumps, each having a capacity of 2,000 gallons a minute, erected. Diamond drill holes were put through to the old, flooded workings and pumping was commenced on the 24th December.

A portion of the power plant was completed and one 6,000 K.V.A. and one 3,000 K.V.A. turbo-alternator put into operation. The erection of a pilot plant was started.

Nkana.—Normal underground development was executed at both Nkana and Mindola and the tonnage of ore available in the latter section showed a steady increase.

A 12,000 K.V.A. generator set and a Demag compressor were installed during the year. A third cobalt Lectromelt furnace was installed. The cobalt metal content of the cobalt alloy produced was 3,221,357 lb., nearly double that of the previous year.

Roan Antelope.—At the Storke Service Shaft the permanent hoist was put into operation in May and by the end of the year the 1,960 ft. level pump chamber and sump excavations had been completed and the installation of the pumps commenced.

No. 66 Service Shaft was sunk to a depth of 732 ft. and No. 1 Sub-Incline was sunk 830 ft. to the 1,110 ft. level. Development work was maintained well ahead of stoping requirements.

The erection of the new, 6,000 tons, fine ore-bin was nearly finished and a start made on the replacement of the air-lift flotation machines by mechanically-operated ones. Additions at the smelter included a rotary holding furnace and the erection of a fourth converter was well advanced.

New general offices were completed in May and the new survey and mine offices at Storke Shaft were also finished and brought into use.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General trade, owing mainly to the continued prosperity of the copper mining industry, was again on a very satisfactory level, although the value of exports fell as a result of the lower average market price of copper ruling in the London Market. The value of merchandise imported during 1938 amounted to £5,114,428, as compared with £4,004,402 in 1937, an increase of £1,110,026, or 28 per cent. In addition Government stores valued at £53,165 and specie totalling £56,100 were imported.

Total exports of merchandise reached a value of £10,130,941 as compared with £12,021,542 in 1937, a contraction of £1,890,601 or 16 per cent. In addition specie to the value of £3,900 was exported.

The rising tendency in import values reported last year has continued and again the increase is chiefly due to goods enumerated under Class V (metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles), which rose from £1,680,621 in 1937 to £2,538,991 during the year. Imports classified as normal consumption goods continued to rise and all classes, with one exception, showed a further expansion as compared with the previous year.

The British Empire supplied 78 per cent. in value of the total imports of merchandise during 1938 as compared with 75 per cent., 79 per cent., 78 per cent., and 75 per cent. during the years 1934 to 1937. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the main country of supply with 44 per cent. of the total imports and the United States again the largest non-Empire suppliers with 10 per cent. Metals accounted for 97 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports, copper representing 88 per cent. As stated above the reduction in the value of exports is due principally to the lower prices obtained for copper, but the total production of this metal was approximately the same as in the previous year. The largest purchasers of domestic exports were United Kingdom 40 per cent., Germany 32 per cent., and Italy 10 per cent.

The balance of trade in favour of exports was £5,016,513 as compared with £8,017,140 in 1937, a contraction of 37 per cent.

The following figures give the values of imports and exports and re-exports of merchandise during the past ten years:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports and Re-exports.</i>
				£	£
1929	...	...	...	3,602,417	899,736
1930	...	...	...	4,862,722	885,976
1931	...	...	...	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932	...	...	...	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933	...	...	...	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934	...	...	...	2,884,506	4,530,933
1935	...	...	...	2,902,960	4,778,604
1936	...	...	...	2,291,953	6,037,616
1937	...	...	...	4,004,402	12,021,542
1938	...	...	...	5,114,428	10,130,941

Imports.

The following summary gives a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1935 to 1938, showing separately the values of Empire and foreign imports:—

<i>Imported from</i>	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	410,140	436,285	715,814	809,867
Southern Rhodesia ...	449,673	433,135	623,642	754,031
United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	1,444,298	918,915	1,650,427	2,448,661
Total British Empire...	2,304,111	1,788,335	2,989,883	4,012,559
Foreign countries ...	598,849	503,618	1,014,519	1,101,869
Total merchandise ...	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402	£5,114,428

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of import trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1935 to 1938:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	552,485	546,720	987,489	1,070,795
Southern Rhodesia ...	1,085,314	1,025,783	1,512,400	1,714,196
Overseas (direct) ...	1,265,161	719,450	1,504,513	2,329,437
	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402	£5,114,428

The following table gives the values of the principal classes of imports during the years 1934 to 1938:—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>1934.</i> £	<i>1935.</i> £	<i>1936.</i> £	<i>1937.</i> £	<i>1938.</i> £
Animals, agricultural and pastoral products.	18,545	14,861	17,249	30,992	37,185
Foodstuffs,	224,744	212,816	187,420	259,835	329,060
Alcs, spirits, wines, and beverages.	89,980	95,152	85,541	114,086	136,185
Tobacco manufactures ...	62,071	63,393	58,473	71,286	89,537
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres.	350,353	411,109	370,850	546,896	580,767
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles.	1,187,340	1,210,149	681,294	1,680,621	2,538,991
Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement.	247,218	253,649	236,622	373,679	400,454
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes.	137,597	140,151	145,186	194,448	170,620
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers.	85,588	76,614	72,133	96,677	99,910
Leather and rubber, and manufactures thereof.	78,403	64,575	63,006	97,071	102,474
Wood, cane, wicker, and manufactures thereof.	71,749	48,009	53,927	110,172	111,610
Books, paper and stationery.	38,546	44,300	40,497	50,283	62,611
Jewellery, time - pieces, fancy goods, etc.	28,310	32,773	26,387	36,739	48,432
Miscellaneous	264,062	235,409	253,458	341,617	406,592
Total Merchandise ...	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402	£5,114,428

Exports.

The following table shows the values of exports and re-exports during the years 1935 to 1938:—

	<i>1935.</i> £	<i>1936.</i> £	<i>1937.</i> £	<i>1938.</i> £
Exports	4,671,895	5,936,692	11,903,712	10,026,851
Re-exports	106,709	100,924	117,830	104,090
Total Merchandise ...	4,778,604	6,037,616	12,021,542	10,130,941
Specie	23,959	7,521	9,057	3,900
Grand Totals	£4,802,563	£6,045,137	£12,030,599	£10,134,841

In the following table a comparison is given between the values of exports and re-exports to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other Empire

countries and to foreign countries during the years 1935 to 1938:—

<i>Exports.</i>	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	162,300	294,217	323,649	266,275
To Southern Rhodesia ...	26,768	53,294	79,539	132,141
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries.	2,470,154	3,208,822	6,201,334	4,005,823
To Foreign Countries ...	2,012,673	2,380,359	5,299,190	5,622,612
Total Exports ...	£4,671,895	£5,936,692	£11,903,712	£10,026,851

<i>Re-exports.</i>	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	27,474	29,170	27,725	26,007
To Southern Rhodesia ...	66,772	61,905	71,967	64,078
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries.	1,693	2,469	8,784	6,046
To Foreign countries ...	10,770	7,380	9,354	7,959
Total Re-exports ...	£106,709	£100,924	£117,830	£104,090

The values of the principal articles exported during the years 1934 to 1938 are given below:—

<i>Article.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper ...	3,705,783	3,976,504	4,994,712	10,704,078	8,858,570
Cobalt ...	191,755	132,646	152,056	292,328	475,385
Zinc... ...	330,454	295,092	334,621	377,991	90,941
Vanadium ...	37,224	81,395	125,571	157,081	281,310
Gold ...	6,351	10,057*	22,962*	28,983	4,388*
Tobacco (leaf) ...	41,669	43,220	37,658	41,779	72,961
Wood (unmanufactured).	20,891	25,931	31,425	40,061	42,949
Wood (manufactured).	42,215	78,712	111,203	107,634	133,315
Hides and skins ...	9,946	10,613	16,493	23,124	18,673

* Value calculated at prices ruling at time of export.

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambezi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambezi Basin. The Zambezi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambezi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The

agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the Territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned above.

In the Zambezi basin, Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to ad valorem rates of duty:—clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and all articles usually imported for household and native use. The duty on Empire products is in almost every instance 10 per cent. or 12 per cent., while the duty on foreign products varies from 15 to 30 per cent. In the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates of duty if these should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery, on which the duty is 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported food-stuffs, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco. Upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to foodstuffs of Empire origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty:—

Scale “ A ”—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale “ B ”—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia:—Lusaka, Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika,

Balovale, Mwinilinga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazangula, Lundazi and Mufulira.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS.

The terms of the agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of Union rates of duty or Northern Rhodesia rates of duty, if these are higher, when overseas goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia, and for the transfer of Union rates of duty when overseas goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures (with certain exceptions) removed between the two territories Government payments of 15 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 10 per cent. of the export value of other manufactures are made. During 1936 the agreement was amended and a Government payment is not now made on electrolytic copper and zinc produced in Northern Rhodesia and removed to the Union. The other exceptions are manufactured tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—manufactured tobacco, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty and, similarly, Union leaf tobacco imported into Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. free of duty.

The terms of the agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible and the transfer of the duty imposed in the receiving territory when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 9 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for.

VIII.—NATIVE LABOUR.

During the year Major Orde Browne, who arrived in the Territory towards the end of 1937, issued a valuable report on labour conditions. He stressed the need for an effective Department of Native Labour, on the organisation of which he had been asked to advise. His recommendations were carefully

examined, and proposals for the formation of a Labour Department have been approved. Major Orde Browne made many other valuable recommendations, many of which have already been put into effect. A Labour Officer from Northern Rhodesia was appointed to Salisbury to look after the interests of Natives from the Territory working in Southern Rhodesia. He took up his appointment on the 1st July.

It is estimated that there are 279,949 able-bodied males domiciled in Northern Rhodesia, and of this number approximately 152,230 were in employment at the end of the year, 97,976 inside the Territory and 54,254 outside. Of those working inside the Territory 23,754 were employed on mines, about 10,000 as domestic servants and 9,000 on farms. Of those employed outside the Territory about 44,000 were in Southern Rhodesia, 8,000 in Tanganyika and the remainder in the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa and elsewhere. The main labour supplying areas are the Northern Province, the Eastern Province and the Barotse Province.

The average wage paid to unskilled labourers varies from 6s. a month for agricultural labourers to about 45s. a month for underground miners. In addition to wages, employers are required by law to provide adequate housing and good and sufficient rations.

The copper mines do not recruit labour but rely on Natives presenting themselves at the copper belt for work. They are still able to keep their labour supplies up to strength by this method although they have found it necessary to reduce the high physical standard somewhat in order to maintain the necessary labour supply. The wages and general conditions on the mines continue to be excellent, and interesting experiments are being conducted to increase efficiency by means of improved diet. The method of obtaining labour leaves room for improvement, however, in three directions. The provision of rest camps, food depots and increased medical facilities on labour routes is obviously desirable. While saving is encouraged and there are facilities for home remittances, some further steps are required to ensure that Natives take savings back with them to their tribal areas. The regular return of labourers to their homes is also most desirable. These three points were taken up with the mine managements during 1938 and during 1939 something is being done to establish properly organized labour routes, to institute a system of voluntary deferred pay and to facilitate the regular return of labourers to their homes.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient labour for work on the roads and the pay and conditions of road labourers were improved. By its very nature, road labour is bound to be less attractive than work in more settled conditions

and added attractions in the form of higher pay and better rations are necessary to attract workers. Steps have been taken also to improve the housing of road gangs.

The labour position on the tobacco plantations in the Eastern Province improved during the year. There is, however, still room for improvement in the relations between employers and employees in that area, and it is proposed to station a Labour Officer there shortly.

Farmers on the railway strip have found considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour and have had to resort to the labour recruiter. It must be admitted that conditions in regard to pay, housing and feeding on the farms in many instances leave much to be desired. The problem presented here is a difficult one, but it is possible that if conditions could be improved in certain directions, notably in feeding, employers would be able to afford the extra expense by obtaining better efficiency. This has been the experience of at least one mine and farmers will be invited to consider the position carefully.

In spite of the greater number of Natives reported to be at work outside the Territory, the flow of labour to Southern Rhodesia fell off during the earlier months of the year, and this caused the Southern Rhodesian employers and Government some anxiety. The Migrant Labour Agreement between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which came into force in June, 1937, was brought fully into effect. Its provisions in regard to passports became effective in March and from that date all Natives proceeding to Southern Rhodesia were required to be in possession of identity certificates endorsed for work in Southern Rhodesia. The reasons for the falling off of labour supplies were uncertain: no doubt it was attributable to a number of causes, not least among these being the increased prosperity of the Natives in this Territory.

Three meetings of the inter-territorial Standing Committee on Migrant Labour were held, two at Salisbury and one at Lusaka, when a number of matters connected with the work of the agreement were discussed. Some of the subjects considered were identification and passports, health, housing, transport of labourers and compensation.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association continued to engage Northern Rhodesia Natives at Kazungula, in Bechuanaland on the Zambesi River, in pursuance of the arrangement whereby 1,500 Barotse Natives were employed in the Witwatersrand Mines as an experiment. Investigation showed that the health of the Natives so employed was improving and the mortality rate decreasing. At a meeting with the Manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association it was suggested that subject to a small further decrease in the death rate, recruit-

ment for the Witwatersrand should be permitted up to the extent of 3,500 Natives and ultimately 5,000. A remarkable fall in the disease death rate of the Witwatersrand has been reported more recently and is attributed to the use of a new anti-pneumonia drug.

All matters connected with industrial labour were referred to the Native Industrial Labour Advisory Boards for their advice. The Board consists of representatives of all leading employers of industrial labour and Government officials who are concerned in the matters discussed.

The problem of improving Native housing in urban areas received close attention. Efforts made in recent years to provide adequate housing for Natives in towns at an economic rental which would be reasonable and within the means of those requiring housing have failed. Government, therefore, decided on a policy of making loans to Local Authorities on conditions similar to those incurred by Government in borrowing the money, with the express purpose of assisting them to build satisfactory Native locations. In addition, Government is prepared to grant assistance to Local Authorities in meeting the losses incurred by them in running their Native locations on sound lines.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even to places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is for places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows:—

							<i>Average.</i>
							<i>s. d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
Local flour (1st grade), per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Patna rice, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mazawattee tea, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
Sugar (white granulated), per lb....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coffee (average, loose and tinned), per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Butter, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Bacon, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Eggs (European farms), per doz. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Milk, per pint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Beef, per lb....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Soap (Sunlight), per packet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3

Income tax on individuals is charged as follows*:—
For every

			s.	d.
£1 of the first £100 of chargeable income	...	...		6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	...	...	1	0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	...	...	1	6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	...	...	2	0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	...	...	2	6
£1 in excess of £500 of chargeable income	...	...	3	0

The following deductions are allowed:—

Personal, £300.

For a wife, £420.

For children, £100 each.

For a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100.

For life insurance premiums paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of 4s. in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income tax.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were in 1938 controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe and Mufulira, offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and Science in Standards VI and VII. There were controlled schools at Fort Jameson, Chingola (for the Fourth Quarter), Chomba and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter.

The following schools, although privately managed, were controlled by Government:—

The Convent School, Broken Hill	Offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Examination.
The Convent School, Ndola ...	} Offering Primary Education up to Standard V.
Mulobesi School ...	
Sakeji School ...	
The Convent School, Livingstone	

During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open.

* Since the beginning of 1939 the rates have been somewhat reduced.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case; and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, the boarding fees being £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent Schools at Broken Hill and Ndola, and Sakeji School, all under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Fifty-eight teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1938 being 1,048. At the same time, 200 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 36 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for Africans in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department. Twenty of the missionary societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys and girls boarding schools, and teacher-training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £18,090 was directly distributed among them in recurrent grants in 1937. This amount included grants of £250 from the Carnegie Corporation and of £2,280 from the Barotse Trust Fund, the latter being distributed among the societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Recurrent expenditure on Native education during the year 1938 was as follows:—

	£
From Government revenue	35,265
Carnegie Corporation	250
From Native Treasuries	5,473
	<hr/>
	£40,988

Since 1929 a total sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, Normal, Middle and Elementary Schools at Mazabuka. In connection with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings were erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan Funds. In October, 1938, the Munali Native Training Centre built during the year was opened, incorporating the Central Trades School.

Eighty-six African teachers passed the written part of the Government examinations during the year, making a total of 850 Africans who have passed this test. A total of 427 have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and mission societies employed on 31st December, 1938, some 2,473 teachers in 1,962 recognised and ungraded schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of bush schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training. Approximately 665 trained teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for Government grants-in-aid.

A hundred and one European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in Native education during the year. Fourteen Europeans and 53 African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 25,829 boys and 9,741 girls attended recognised schools, while roughly 86,495 children attended ungraded schools. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which Government and missions are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. There were 23 selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes Teachers until June. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and other domestic subjects. The school is being transferred to a Native Reserve.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £350 was given in 1938 towards the cost of their training, part being borne by Government and part by the Carnegie Corporation. There are 21 girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 900 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government trades school at Lusaka for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers has 52 apprentices in training.

Government has established elementary and middle schools at Lusaka, Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Native Treasuries) on Native education to the total expenditure was at the rate of approximately 3·8 per cent. The amount spent per head of Native population on Native education was approximately 7·2d., but it must be borne in mind that much

the greater part of Native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure given above would be very largely increased.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia, and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and Native accommodation run daily in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these trains, but stops are made at convenient places sufficiently long to allow of passengers to take a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these a regular goods train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

River Transport.

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night while travellers camp on shore. The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from 12 days to three weeks; by air it is effected in three hours.

Roads.

The roads of the Territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—and a stretch of two miles in Lusaka, which are bitumen surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka,

Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border Road branches off from the Great North Road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the copper belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road turns southward and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border Road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is 12 miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the Territory. The roads are generally passable for traffic during the nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, the traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading on some roads and 5,000 lb. on others. With the exception of the Congo Border Road, the arterial roads have been bridged and culverted with permanent structures. On other roads, waterways, etc., are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at major river crossings, for the use of which Government charges a moderate fee. Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

The road reconstruction programme was continued during the year and completed on the main Congo Border Road as far as Bwana Mkubwa. A certain amount of reconstruction work has also been carried out on the Great North Road south of Kasama and the new earth road re-alignment scheme in the copper belt was carried as far as Nchanga.

Construction work has also been started on a 45-mile bituminous road programme connecting Ndola with Luanshya and Nkana. This work consists of a 10-foot strip of bituminous penetration work 3 inches in thickness on a 6-inch consolidated laterite base course. Laterite shoulders are provided, bringing the total width of completed formation to 21 feet. All trees are being cleared back a further 10 feet on either side of the completed formation and an entirely new system of transverse and longitudinal storm-water drainage provided. The existing earth roads are being carefully re-aligned and the profile graded to eliminate all bumps and hollows and minor changes of gradient.

Ant-heaps are removed to a depth of 18 inches below the sub-grade and backfilled with laterite. The laterite foundation course is then laid and the road opened to traffic for two to three months during the wet season before being finally trimmed and the stone laid for the penetration course.

Postal.

The increase of business reported in 1937 continued in 1938, the total cash transactions at all offices increasing from £470,000 to £627,000. The revenue accruing to the Department was £64,600, £300 less than the amount collected in 1937. The total stamp sales during the year amounted to £34,700, £8,000 of which came from the sale of the first issue of King George VI stamps to dealers and stamp collectors.

There was little variation in the mail matter handled during the year as compared with 1937. The figures for 1936, 1937 and 1938 are as follows:—

		1936.	1937.	1938.
Posted—Inland	...	1,563,736	1,560,208	1,829,904
External	...	1,280,766	1,779,388	1,855,064
Received—External	...	2,777,788	4,999,982	4,394,338
Totals	... ..	<u>5,622,290</u>	<u>8,339,578</u>	<u>8,079,306</u>

Money orders and postal orders issued during the year amounted to £135,014, compared with £107,900 in 1937, and paid orders increased from £48,300 to £60,234. The number of cash on delivery parcels increased from 14,200 to 16,898 and the total amount of trade charges collected and remitted to the senders rose from £27,000 to £33,075.

There is a daily mail service between offices on the line of rail, while offices off the line of rail are served either by motor vehicle or by carriers at least once a week. The service to Barotseland is carried mainly by barge on the Zambesi River. Mails are exchanged with Southern Rhodesia by rail daily and there is also an air service twice a week from Lusaka to Salisbury. Nyasaland has a road service from Fort Jameson twice a week and an air service for first-class mail from Lusaka via Salisbury also twice a week. Other mails are carried by rail via Salisbury and Beira. To South Africa there is a service by rail three times a week and by air twice a week via Beira as part of the Empire Air Mail Scheme. There is also a surcharged air service once a week by South African Airways.

Mails to Great Britain and the majority of places in the Empire are despatched by air under the Empire Air Mail Scheme three times a week, twice via Beira and once by the overland route from Lusaka to Kisumu. The surface route is used for parcels and printed papers. Parcel mails from Great Britain are also received via Lobito Bay.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph and trunk telephone route follows the track of the railway line from the Victoria Falls Bridge to Ndola. From Ndola there are separate branches to Luanshya and to Nkana and Mufulira. The telegraph line, but not the telephones, is continued from Ndola to the Congo Border. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland telegraph system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system.

There was an increase in telegraph traffic handled during the year and the gross receipts were £12,900 as compared with £12,500 in 1937. The following are details of the last three years:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£
Paid telegrams	45,088	55,400	60,022
Official telegrams	16,256	17,300	19,925
Net revenue	7,593	10,900	10,016

Telephones.

There are automatic telephone exchanges at Lusaka, Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya and Ndola and a manual exchange at Mazabuka. The Rhokana Corporation are licensed to extend their private system as a public system to the township of Kitwe. Private exchanges are operated under licence by the Roan Antelope Copper Mine at Luanshya, by the Mufulira Mine at Mufulira and by the Nchanga Copper Mines Ltd. at Chingola. All these exchanges, including the private ones, have facilities for trunk communication. Call offices provide trunk communication during certain periods of the day and are established at the majority of Post Offices on the main route. Telephone business showed considerable expansion during the year.

Telephone Revenue.

	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£
Exchange rentals	4,326	4,500	4,910
Call Office and trunk fees	3,758	4,500	5,301
Miscellaneous... ..	151	150	163
Totals	<u>£8,235</u>	<u>£9,150</u>	<u>£10,374</u>

Radio Communication.

Internal point to point communication for public traffic is provided between Broken Hill, Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Mpika and Mongu. Broken Hill, which is on the line of rail, acts as the transmitting station between the land lines and radio stations. Communication is principally made on short wave lengths. The Broken Hill station also communicates with stations in Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Aeronautical Services.

The stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped with transmitters for communication with aircraft in flight and watch is kept in connection with the Empire Air services. There is also a short-wave station at Livingstone, which is used for aeronautical services in connection with the South African Airways flights between South Africa and Kisumu.

Civil Aviation.

The following air routes have been established in Northern Rhodesia and pilots of all aircraft, especially those which are single-engined, are advised in the interests of safety to follow them when flying between the places mentioned:—

(1) Livingstone to Balovale (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Njoko, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu.

(2) Livingstone to Ndola (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill, and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) Lusaka to Fort Jameson via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Nyimba, and Sasare.

(4) Broken Hill to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje), Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka, and Mwenimpanza.

(5) Broken Hill to Abercorn via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama, and Rosa.

(6) Ndola to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Fwaka, Mofu, Kasama, Munuka, and Mwenimpanza.

(7) Ndola to Abercorn via Fwaka, Mofu, Kasama, and Rosa.

(8) Abercorn to any line of rail station, via Rosa, Kasama, Mofu, Fwaka, Ndola, and then to the required destination via the railway line.

(9) Lusaka to Mongu, via Mumbwa, Kafue Hook, Nkeyema, Mankoya, Singala, and Loma.

Aerodromes and landing grounds are maintained in good condition in the more settled areas, but it is not always possible to maintain distant emergency landing grounds to the same extent, although every endeavour is made to do so.

Airways.

With the opening of the Empire Air Mail route in 1937, the Wilson Airways of Nairobi operated a service between Lusaka and Kisumu twice a week. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Limited also operated a service on the Empire Air Mail route between Lusaka and Beira twice a week, making a complete land link between Kisumu and Beira with the Imperial

Airways Flying Boat Service to Durban and Southampton. South African Airways operated a weekly service between Johannesburg via Lusaka to Kisumu. Regie Air Afrique operated a weekly service between Elizabethville and Madagascar via Broken Hill.

The Flying Club (founded in May, 1935) has its headquarters at Lusaka, and branches are maintained at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Nkana and Ndola. The club possess one aircraft, a Tiger Moth.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the Territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at those banks at 31st December, 1938, amounted to £1,390,713, as compared with £1,170,016 at the end of the previous year.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £47,829 at 31st December, 1938, as compared with £41,039 at the end of the previous year. There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the Territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 prescribe as legal tender throughout the Territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value, and (e) cupro-nickel coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding one shilling in value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on the 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following buildings were under construction during the year:—

Lusaka:

- 4 houses for Junior Officers.
- 1 house for Head of Department.
- Extensions to Post Office, Lusaka.
- 2 Wireless Stations, Lusaka.

Kasama:

2 Wireless Stations.
Post Office.

Abercorn:

1 African Hospital.

Fort Jameson:

1 African Hospital.

Ndola:

1 Wireless Station.

Luanshya:

Police Quarters.
Extension to School.
Police Officer's house.

Nkana (Kitwe).—Nine bungalows and two sets of single quarters were approaching completion at the end of the year. The houses were of the types designed by the Engineering Department of Rhokana Corporation and built by contract under its supervision. Post Office and Police Quarters were also built under contract.

Mufulira.—By a similar arrangement eight houses of these types were constructed for Government at Mufulira, and the following by contract:—

1 European School.
Police Offices.
Government Offices.
Post Office.
Police Quarters.

Kafue Bridge.—This crosses the Kafue River on the new road from Nkana to Mufulira. It provides a single track width of 10 feet and crosses the river on two shore spans of 50 feet and central spans of 100 feet. The steel structure of each span consists of two N-type Lattice Girder spaced at 12 feet centres connected by cross joists, on which rests a reinforced concrete deck 9 inches thick. It is designed to carry Crown Agents Heavy Loading. The piers and abutments were all founded on rock and constructed in reinforced concrete.

Hangar: Lusaka.—The need for Hangar accommodation at the air port at Lusaka was met on the advice of the Air Ministry by transferring an existing hangar from Broken Hill and re-erecting it there with an extra bay. The leading dimensions now are 120 feet by 125 feet 6 inches by 30 feet in height, and a concrete floor and apron have been provided.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Subordinate Courts, subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

In March, 1938, an additional Judge was appointed to the Territory and was stationed at Ndola. This has considerably facilitated the administration of justice and the legal practitioners and public of the copper belt have made full use of the added facilities which were provided by the full extension of the jurisdiction of the Ndola District Registry.

During the year the High Court dealt with 153 civil matters as against 140 in the preceding year, and heard seven actions and three appeals. Five petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Circuit Sessions were held at various periods during the year at Ndola (once before the arrival of the Puisne Judge), Lusaka (three times), Broken Hill (twice), Mazabuka (three times) and once each at Mongu, Mankoya, Fort Rosebery and Serenje. Fifty-five criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts, which numbered 149. Of these, 112 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, 21 quashed and 16 altered.

Native Courts.

A Native Courts Ordinance was passed in 1936 and applies to the whole Territory, except Barotseland, which has a Special Ordinance. This Ordinance is more detailed than the former one, and deals with many matters which were previously provided for by rules. Like the Native Authority Ordinance, it emphasizes the need for proceeding in accordance with native law and custom. The Courts are constituted according to custom and are then recognized by the Governor who lays down their powers and jurisdiction by Warrant. Provision is made for the institution of Native Court prisons and for Native Courts of Appeal and also for appeals to the Courts of District Officers and the High Court.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is similar, and was enacted in accordance with an agreement entered into between the Crown and the Paramount Chief. The construction and jurisdiction of the Courts are as laid down in the agreement. In criminal cases there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner from the Native Court of Appeal for Barotseland, but in civil cases the appeal lies to the High Court only.

The general conduct of Native Courts continues to be satisfactory. Excluding the Barotse Province, 7,081 criminal cases and 7,899 civil cases were heard during the year by these Courts.

Police.

The Police prosecuted a total number of 8,369 cases during the year 1938, an increase of 1,311 cases over the figures for 1937. There was an increase of 14 convictions against Europeans under the Penal Code, and an increase of 186 convictions under local laws. Convictions against Natives under the Penal Code showed an increase of 499 and under local laws an increase of 885. The following is a list of persons convicted of the more serious offences during 1938:—

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>		<i>1938.</i>	<i>1937.</i>
	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>		
Affray ...	—	43	43	22
Arson ...	2	12	14	7
Assault, common ...	54	304	358	201
Assault, O.A.B.H. ...	17	211	228	202
Assault on police ...	1	5	6	7
Burglary ...	—	94	94	72
Extortion ...	—	—	—	—
Forgery ...	5	31	36	30
Fraud ...	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking ...	—	129	129	116
Indecent assault on a female	1	15	16	13
Indecently insulting a female	—	6	6	3
Manslaughter... ..	—	24	24	12
Murder ...	1	7	8	20
Attempted murder ...	—	4	4	8
Obtaining goods by false pretences.	6	18	24	18
Perjury ...	—	2	2	5
Rape and attempted rape ...	—	11	11	5
Receiving ...	3	19	22	40
Robbery ...	—	4	4	3
Stealing and theft, all forms	11	907	918	902
Unlawful wounding ...	—	12	12	16
Uttering ...	5	23	28	24

These figures include only cases taken into court by the police and do not include cases heard by a Magistrate at stations where the police are not posted.

Prisons.

There are six central prisons in the territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson and Lusaka. There are also 29 local prisons at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the year were as follows:—

Livingstone ...	257
Broken Hill ...	319
Fort Jameson ...	247
Kasama ...	95
Mongu ...	80
Lusaka ...	32
All local prisons ...	4,762
Total ...	5,792

The daily average of prisoners for all prisons was 923. The daily average of sick was 50. There were four executions during the year and 13 deaths from natural causes.

XV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May and December. Of the 53 Ordinances enacted, 37 were amendments to the existing law.

The more important Ordinances were:—

The Money-Lenders Ordinance (No. 11 of 1938).

The Debtors Ordinance (No. 12 of 1938).

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment European Reserve Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938).

The Imperial Acts Extension (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1938).

The Rhodesian Court of Appeal Ordinance (No. 35 of 1938).

The Native Tax Ordinance (No. 36 of 1938).

The Estate Duty Ordinance (No. 51 of 1938).

The Inquests Ordinance (No. 52 of 1938).

The Money-Lenders Ordinance brings the law of Northern Rhodesia into line with the present law of England, subject to modifications in terminology necessitated by the procedure and conditions obtaining in the Territory.

The Debtors Ordinance reproduces the substantive provisions of the Debtors Acts of 1869 and 1878, with slight amendments to meet local conditions and a new provision limiting imprisonment to a term not exceeding six weeks.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment European Reserve Ordinance establishes a Reserve of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. Reservists, who must be European British subjects resident in the Territory, may be called up for active service with the Regiment in operations against enemy forces or in aiding the civil authority in the protection of life and property or suppression of internal disorder or in any emergency. Reservists may also be called up by the Governor for training for a period not exceeding one month in each year.

The Imperial Acts Extension (Amendment) Ordinance provides that the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1923, which was repealed in England by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, shall cease to apply to Northern Rhodesia, and that Part VIII of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, which relates to matrimonial causes, and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1937, shall apply in the Territory.

The Rhodesian Court of Appeal Ordinance establishes conjointly with the Colony of Southern Rhodesia a Court of Appeal for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from the High Courts of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The High Court Judges of the two territories are appointed Judges of the Court of Appeal, and the President is to be the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia or the Judge for the time being acting for him. Appeals from the High Court of Northern Rhodesia lie in both civil and criminal matters.

The Native Tax Ordinance consolidates the law relating to native tax and gives effect to certain recommendations made in the Report on Native Taxation, 1938. The chief of these are the empowering of Collectors and other authorised persons to demand the production of tax receipts, the appointment by District Commissioners of places for the payment of tax and the increase of the tax payable by one shilling in default of payment by the 31st day of December in the year in which it became due and payable, provided that such liability shall not accrue if a Native can show that such default was due to causes beyond his own control.

The Estate Duty Ordinance provides for the imposition of a duty on the estates of deceased persons, except in the case of estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000. No grant of representation to the deceased may be made unless a certificate of the Estate Duty Commissioners is produced to the effect that a proper estate duty affidavit as to the estate of the deceased has been made and delivered to the Commissioners, or that the Commissioners permit the grant to be made.

The Inquests Ordinance replaces the brief provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code dealing with the holding of inquests. It is now provided that in certain circumstances the finding of a magistrate holding an inquest may be reversed or varied by the High Court.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past nine years have been:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ...	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32 ...	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932 ...	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506
1933 ...	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879
1934 ...	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903
1935 ...	833,484	780,930	25,499	806,429
1936 ...	863,255	836,174	51,243	887,417
1937 ...	981,894	895,089	14,163	909,252
1938 ...	1,593,504	1,007,480	410,296	1,417,776

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-5 and 1925-6, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to:—

£566,810 at 31st March, 1931.
£1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932.
£1,475,130 at 31st December, 1932.
£1,821,123 at 31st December, 1933.
£1,991,387 at 31st December, 1934.
£2,159,826 at 31st December, 1935.
£2,190,402 at 31st December, 1936.
£2,211,112 at 31st December, 1937.
£2,221,844 at 31st December, 1938.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1938, consisted of:—

	£
Cash	453,717
Investments	383,624
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit Railway Trust.	2,092
Sundry debtors	70,960
Total	<u>£910,393</u>

The liabilities were:—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank	46,247
Native Reserves Fund	15,614
Sundry creditors	134,978
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan, 1955-65, un- expended balance.	24,130
Seigniorage Reserve	29,191
Reserve Fund	300,000
Excess of assets over liabilities	360,233
Total	<u>£910,393</u>

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1938 were as follows:—

	£
Licences	60,888
Native Tax	133,625
Customs and Excise Duties... ..	414,120
Income Tax	757,200

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting for minerals.

The annual Native tax rates and the yields in 1938 are as follows:—

Barotse Province (7s. 6d.)	£ 25,351
Other Provinces (from 7s. 6d. to 15s. according to district).	108,274
Total	<u>£133,625</u>

All male Natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached 18 years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local Natives who have been absent from the Territory for periods exceeding 12 months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is made direct by Government officers and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to the Native Treasury and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area. Elsewhere 10 per cent. of the tax paid is paid into the Native Treasury of the area for direct expenditure on Native interests.

During the year a Native Taxation Committee was appointed to examine the system of native taxation. The Committee issued a valuable report, having taken evidence from Europeans, both official and unofficial, and Africans throughout the territory. The Committee was unable to recommend the introduction of a graded tax based on individual capacity to pay, as accurate assessment would entail an expense out of all proportion to the revenue involved. The Committee considered that the following general principles should apply to the direct taxation of Africans:—

(a) The tax should be readily understood and accepted by the people liable to it.

(b) It should be of such amount as can be found without undue hardship by the overwhelming majority of those who have to pay it.

(c) It should be simple and economical to collect and capable of effective enforcement.

The Committee's main recommendation was the retention of a poll tax varying in different areas. The rates in existence were carefully examined and rates varying from 6s. in backward and labour-supplying areas to 15s. in the copper-mining districts were adopted and introduced from 1st January, 1939.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa. By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London. 1865. 21s.)

The Lands of the Cazembe. Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)

Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa. By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London. 1894. 4s. 6d.)

On the Threshold of Central Africa. By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.

Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa. By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co. London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambesi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambesi. By A. Bertrand. (Hachette, Paris. 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)

In remotest Barotseland. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London. 1905. 10s. 6d.)

The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. By G. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London. 1911. 16s.)

The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)

In Witch-bound Africa. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London. 1923. 21s.)

The Making of Rhodesia. By H. Marshall Hole. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1926. 18s.)

The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London. 1928. 5s.)

The British in Tropical Africa. By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press. 1929. 12s. 6d.)

The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London. 1931. 36s.)

A Faunal Survey of Northern Rhodesia, with Especial Reference to Game, Elephant Control and National Parks, with Maps. By C. R. S. Pitman. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 7s. 6d.)

Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By J. C. C. Coxhead. Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Native Tribes of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. By E. M. Lane Poole. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 3s.)

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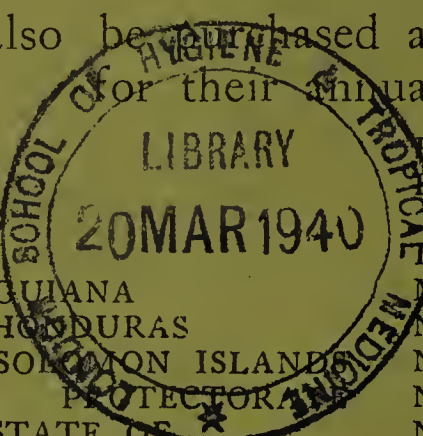
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